

38709 to 38731—Continued.

of climatic conditions. It is scattered over the southeastern part of Australia, growing there in a great variety of situations. While it prefers moist river bottoms with an equable climate, it will endure much heat, severe frosts, and considerable drought. The red gum furnishes a timber that is very valuable for many purposes. When freshly cut the wood is a rich red color that grows darker as it is exposed to the air. It is close grained, the fibers being interlocked, thus rendering it quite difficult to split. In America the principal uses made of the red gum have been for fuel and for posts. On account of its profuse bloom it is a good honey-yielding tree, both in Australia and in America. (*McClatchie*, p. 76, 77.)

38726. EUCALYPTUS SIDEROXYLON A. Cunningh. Red ironbark.

The red ironbark is a tree of medium to large size. It usually grows erect, with an even trunk, having numerous side branches, especially toward the top. It never grows to a great height. The bark is the hardest and the darkest of the ironbarks, the color usually being a dark red or brown. It is furrowed and cracked and studded with beads of the kino that exudes from it. The whole appearance of the tree, with its rough, dark bark, its silvery narrow leaves, and daintily colored flowers, is quite distinctive, contrasting strongly with the smooth-barked broader leaved species of the genus. The wood is dark red, very hard, and heavy. The leaves are narrow lance shaped, often curved, and usually have a more or less evident silvery surface. The red ironbark is one of the very useful eucalypts. While the timber is not prized as highly in Australia as that of other ironbarks, it is nevertheless valuable for many purposes. Its principal use is for bridge construction, for railway ties, for girders and large beams in building, for joists, for posts, for the hubs, spokes, and shafts of vehicles, and for a great variety of other purposes where strength and durability are required. (*McClatchie*, p. 80.)

38727. EUCALYPTUS VIRGATA Sieber.

This is an erect shrub or a small tree with smooth or slightly ribbony bark and pale-colored wood, and it is found along the eastern coast of New South Wales, Australia. The mature leaves are lance shaped, generally about 4 inches long, of a thick, very coriaceous texture, and equally green and shining on both sides. The flowers occur usually six in each head, and the nearly globular fruits are about half an inch in diameter. The timber from this eucalypt is of an inferior quality. A singular fact about this eucalypt is that it does not seem to have any distinctive native name, being usually called *scrubby gum*, a name also applied to many other species. (Adapted from *J. H. Maiden, Forest Flora of New South Wales*, vol. 3, p. 85-89, pl. 94.)

38728. EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS Smith. Flooded gum

This tree attains a good size under favorable conditions, but it is commonly not much above 100 feet in height and 6 feet in diameter in Australia. In the Southwest it makes a rapid growth and gives promise of reaching fully the size the trees do in their home. The species thrives under a variety of climatic conditions